

Limbourg. To the southward trains are not able to proceed beyond Malines.

The correspondent describes the people of Antwerp as calm.

## GERMANS SWEEP FROM EAST THROUGH LIMBOURG

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Ostend, Aug. 23.—Sweeping from the east, not improbably through Limbourg, by three routes and through and past Brussels, the main German advance has turned to the southwest, passing close to Waterloo and through Hal. It is directed against the frontier between Valenciennes and Maubeuge. A light cavalry column is passing further south, as if toward Lille.

It has been impossible to follow the main advance since it was reported at Cortorbeck and at Waterloo on the morning after the battle of Louvain.

With the exception of a circle from Malines to Antwerp, Belgium has been surrendered, the troops on the way have disbanded and the civic guard has been discharged, this on the condition of respect for life and property. The French are in complete possession of the French frontier, but there has been much uncertainty regarding the eastern lines, whether the advancing German columns would strike north to Ostend or direct west toward Lille, as well as to the southwest on their main line.

Throughout Thorout, Loulers, Vijve and Bynde to Ghent the country is still clear. News has reached Ghent that the Germans have flooded the north country with incredible swiftness. A column is said to have reached Mille, just south of Ghent, and is reported to number 70,000 cavalry.

It is believed that this column will turn west and not continue north to Ostend, since it must form part of a quick cavalry movement to the north of the main advance on the French position.

Toward Termonde Uhlands have appeared in numbers. The Belgian troops are worn and have lost heavily. They do not yet know where the British are.

## CZAR'S TROOPS HURL KAISER'S FORCES BACK

[Continued from page 1.]

armistice in order to bury their dead, but this demand was refused. On August 21 victory crowned the efforts of the Russian army. The Germans, having suffered enormous losses, are falling back, pursued by the Russians.

The Russian front moved forward another march to Musterburg, on the north, or the right flank, and Arys, on the left, sixty miles apart. Both are junctions on the strategic railroad lines. Musterburg in particular, since it unites eight railroads, is highly important from a military point of view. Goldap, another junction on the strategic lines, about half way along the railway uniting Lyck and Insterburg, is also now in Russian hands.

### "A HURRIED RETIREMENT."

Insterburg and Goldap, thirty-two miles apart, may be taken as indicating the extremities of the Russian fighting front; while the operations in the region about Lyck and Arys were probably independent movements designed to clear the Germans out of the difficult country, full of lakes and morasses, with narrow passages between, which occupies an extent of about forty miles both ways from the north to the southeast and to the west, effectually securing the left flank of the Russian main armies.

The Germans put forth their utmost strength to oppose the Russian advance throughout the theatre of operations, and every step was won by fighting. The retreat of the German 20th Army Corps from the neighborhood of Lyck was what civilians call rout, but the Russian commander in chief is content to report "a retirement of a very hurried nature." Soldiers will understand from this how the nineteen miles between Lyck and Arys was paved.

On the north or right Russian flank fighting was particularly severe, obstinate and prolonged. Three German army corps made a determined effort to outflank the Russians, and the fighting was desperate for several days. Finally, on Saturday, the Russians broke through the German defence and secured Insterburg and the surrounding district.

### RUSSIAN TACTICS SUCCEED.

This makes good the Russian right. In the centre the Russians assumed the offensive, captured a number of guns and drove the enemy beyond the line of country which the general plan of the Russian commander in chief required for the development of future tactics.

On the left flank the defeat of the Germans was so signal that the Kaiser's forces asked for an armistice, ostensibly to tend their wounded and bury their dead. The Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaevich refused to grant it. Not before nightfall did the Germans give way.

The losses on the German side have been enormous in the series of battles on this front in the last six days. Those of the Russians naturally must be considerable.

The spirit of the Russian troops is that of all victorious armies; however great the cost of success.

It is stated privately that the elite Horse Guards corps especially distinguished itself by a brilliant charge and the capture of a German battery, but that the losses were severe among both officers and men.

Among the trophies taken by the Russians in this series of fighting is a large quantity of German railway rolling stock, with the necessary fuel.

The net result of the fighting on the Russo-German front is that Russia has secured command of a strong position, made good both its flanks, which rest upon large areas of marshy land and innumerable lakelets, impracticable for the maneuvering of modern armies, and has behind it a network of German railways to assist in launching the next blow.

## Paris Rejoices at News of Czar's Victories in Prussia

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Aug. 23.—The news of the Russian victories over the Germans in East Prussia, communicated this afternoon by the Russian Ambassador to the French government, aroused deep but not demonstrative or noisy enthusiasm in the French capital.

Crowds, largely composed of women, elderly men and boys, collected in the boulevards, reading the bulletins with quiet and silent satisfaction. Meanwhile, all thoughts here are centred on the gigantic battle, or simultaneous series of battles, which is taking place between the Anglo-French and the German armies.

Georges Clemenceau, whose son has been wounded in the fighting in the Ardennes, exclaimed: "Thank God, the Russian landslide has now begun!"

A Havas dispatch from Vilna says an announcement from an authorized source sets forth that the Russians after their victory at Gumbinnen successfully pursued the Germans and occupied Insterburg, thirty miles from the Russian frontier in the direction of Koenigsberg.

Insterburg is sixteen miles from Gumbinnen and has a population of 30,000.

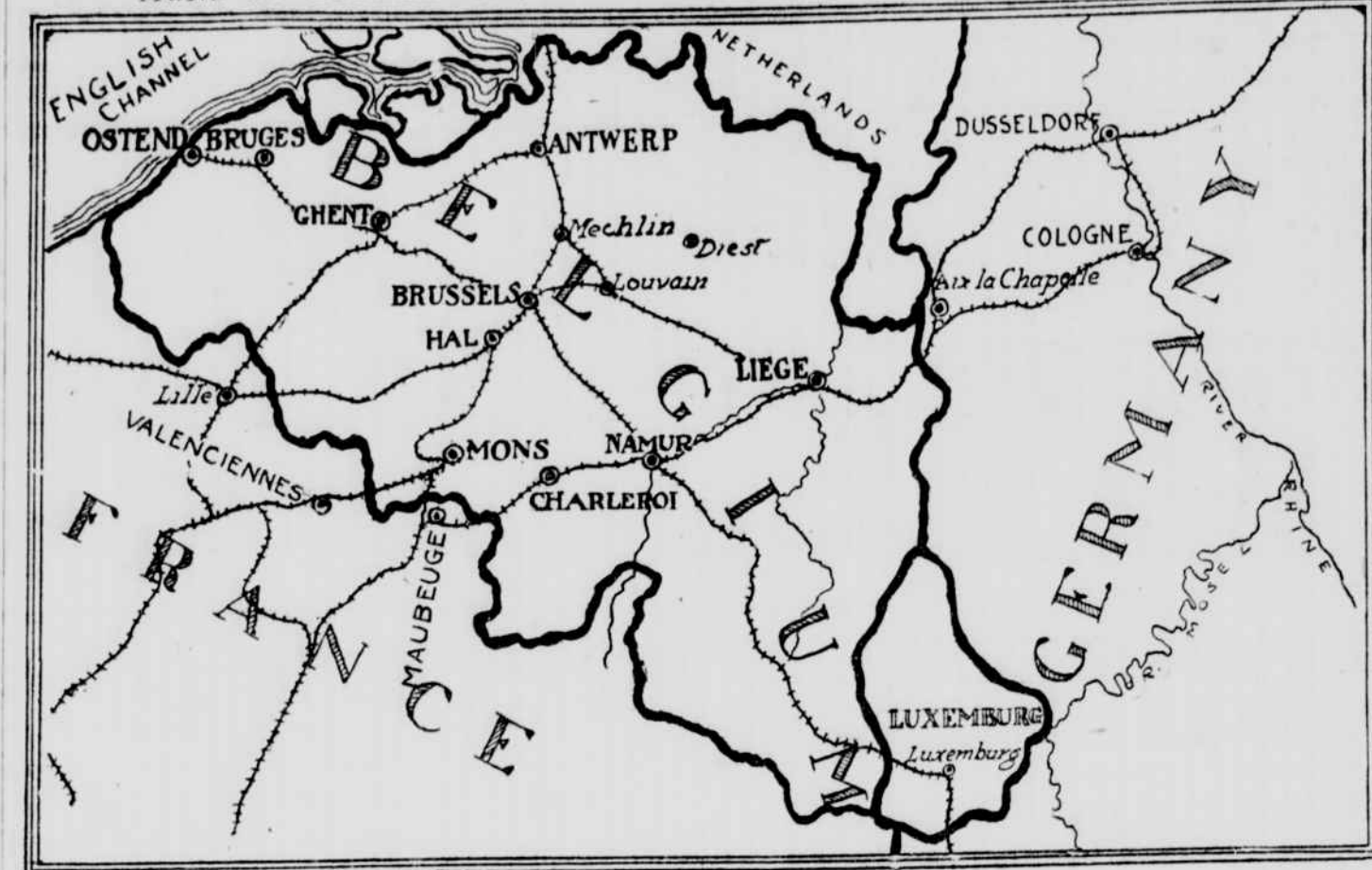
London, Aug. 23.—The Russian Embassy here to-day made public the following report, sent by Grand Duke Nicholas to St. Petersburg:

"After two days' battle, the Russian forces are victorious. We were opposed by three German army corps. We have captured many guns. The Germans lost heavily and were compelled to retreat. Our troops are in pursuit of the enemy.

"This success has been achieved by General Rennenkamp's army. It is a victory of great strategic value."

A Reuter dispatch from St. Petersburg contains the following official announcement, made public in the Russian capital to-day:

## MONS TO LUXEMBURG, FIELD OF GREAT BATTLE NOW RAGING.



of the Germans, giving the Russians control of that part of East Prussia beyond the Vistula River.

The Vistula, which runs through the Polish capital, Warsaw, empties at Dantzig, the capital of West Prussia, once a Polish city and now one of the most strongly fortified of German ports. It has a population of 145,000 and contains an immense arsenal, where guns and ammunition are manufactured.

The dispatch would imply that the whole of East Prussia has practically fallen into the hands of the Russians through the retreat of the Germans. This is part of the Kaiser's plan of conquest. The Russians may advance to the Oder before their invasion will cause him any anxiety. Koenigsberg, the capital, is at once the Brussels and Antwerp of East Prussia—even more. It contains the royal palace where the first King of Prussia was crowned, and where William I also was crowned. It has a population of 190,000 and is strongly fortified.

The Reuter dispatch from St. Petersburg also says the following official statement was issued to-day by the Russian government:

"The Russian government denies the report circulated in Germany that a revolution has broken out in the Caucasus and that the frontier population has asked Turkey to intervene and restore order. Perfect order prevails in the Caucasus, where volunteers for the war were so numerous that many of them had to be refused. Several entire tribes have requested permission to fight with the regular army."

The message adds that, in response to an appeal by the Dowager Empress, who is playing a prominent part in the organization of a relief fund, in which she says any offering, great or small, will be equal in the sight of God, jewelry of all kinds is being sent to the Red Cross.

Wedding and other rings, watches, bracelets, gold and silver purses, orders of all kinds and silver utensils are arriving by every post. The Grand Duke Constantinovich, one of the first subscribers, sent three rings, one containing a relic of St. Barbara, the patroness of warriors.

## Austrians Cut to Pieces in Wild Rout by Servians

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Milan, Aug. 23.—Regarding the great rout of the Austro-Hungarian army at the battle of Losnutza, when 300,000 combatants participated, "The Tribune" has received from private sources of a thoroughly independent and trustworthy nature confirmation of the Servian account of the slaughter, together with important fresh details.

Three regiments of the Austro-Hungarian army were, in fact, literally cut to pieces at the confluence of the rivers Drina and Save. The Servians lured the enemy into a glade among the mountains, and, rushing from their hiding places on the heights, surrounded the infantry and made mincemeat of them.

## Servian Artillery Sinks Seventeen Austrian Ships

London, Aug. 24.—A dispatch to "The Daily Mail" from Udine, Italy, says that at Vienna it is announced that the Austrian operations against Servia on the River Drina have been abandoned.

Nish, Aug. 23.—The following official communication was made public here to-day:

"After the great Servian victory the Austrians fled in complete disorder before the Servian pursuit.

"The 91st, 102d, 11th and 28th Austrian regiments have been completely routed. The commander in chief of the 21st Division of Austrian infantry was killed, as was also the commander of the 28th Regiment.

"Seventeen Austrian craft have been sunk by the Servian artillery.

"The details of the great battle of August 20 are only now becoming known. The Austrian forces were composed of nine divisions and numbered nearly 200,000 men. The Servians were much inferior in numbers, but showed greater heroism. Their handling of their artillery, their superior marching and endurance, their discipline and the accuracy of their fire insured them the victory.

"During their flight the enemy committed atrocities in the villages of Bobritch, Bogossavatz and Arashaz, slaying women and children.

London, Aug. 23.—A dispatch received at the Servian Legation here concerning the battle between the Servian and Austrian forces says:

"The Austrian force retired precipitately upon the bridges while artillery battles were in progress. In some cases the Servians reached the bridges before the enemy, cutting off their retreat.

"In addition to forty guns, the Austrians abandoned a great quantity of war material, horses, field hospitals and field kitchens."



THE INVADIED PORTION OF EAST PRUSSIA.

## FRENCH UNSHAKEN BY 3-DAY FIGHT

Intrenched, They Hold Muelhausen Despite Fierce Attack of Germans, Whose Losses Are Heavy—Two Vosges Positions Abandoned—Enemy in Luneville.

London, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to "The Daily Mail" from Basel, Switzerland, dated Saturday, August 22, says that the Germans for the last three days have been endeavoring to force the French out of their intrenchments around Muelhausen.

The fierce attack of the Germans was several times repulsed, the continuous procession of German injured from the field of battle is proof of the bloodshed caused by the French artillery on the hills around Altkirch.

A night attack was visible from Basel. One could see the explosions of the howitzers from the mountain occupied by the French. Searchlights in Basel picked out the position of the enemy.

Paris, Aug. 23.—The following official announcement was issued to-night:

"In the Vosges the general situation determined us to withdraw our troops from Donon and the Saales Pass. Those points were no longer of any importance, since we occupied the fortified line beginning at Grande Couronne de Nancy. Luneville is occupied by the Germans."

The following unsigned dispatch has been received by the Associated Press:

Berlin (No date), Wireless to Sayville, Long Island, Aug. 23.—The third French Army has been defeated. This is highly important strategically as well as because of its moral effect. The campaign seems to be the product of the much discussed French policy to anticipate an advance into Belgium by attempting to crush the centre of the German positions in Lorraine, which they were led to believe weak.

"As a result of the French failure it is held probable that they will renew their defensive position. German experts are confident that the frontier forts, like those at Liège, will speedily succumb to the heavy artillery."

## ITALIAN MOBILIZATION ORDER FIXED FOR 27TH

Declaration of War May Follow Austria's Reproaching Italy for According Facilities to Allied Fleets in Adriatic.

Paris, Aug. 23.—The newspaper "L'Eclair" says to-day it has learned that August 27 has been fixed as the date upon which the general Italian mobilization will be ordered.

There are indications of acute diplomatic tension between Vienna and Rome, according to the correspondent of "Le Petit Parisien" in the latter city. Austria, it is declared, has reproached Italy for according facilities to the allied fleets in the Adriatic, and it is possible that a declaration of war between Italy and Austria will be announced early next week.

Malta, Aug. 23 (via London).—Influential Italians living here declare they have good reason to believe that Italian intervention in the war in favor of Great Britain, France and Russia is now only a question of days.

Since the Mediterranean is free of hostile ships, Malta has resumed its normal aspect.

## WAR SHADOW CHANGES GAY OSTEND UTTERLY

Resort Momentarily Expects Arrivals of Germans—Hotels May Be Turned Into Hospitals—Wealthy Are Without Money.

By M. COSTER.

[Special Correspondent of New York Tribune and "London Standard."]

Ostend, Aug. 23.—The Germans are not actually in Ostend, but in the early hours of yesterday they were on the outskirts, busily engaged in making observations. Overhead soon after sunrise a German aeroplane was seen flying toward Ostend. It passed right over the town, hovered for a short time over the bay, returned and disappeared toward Brussels. At 11 o'clock in the morning a considerable body of German cavalry was within six miles of the quay, at which crowds were assembled to embark on what was said to be the last boat for England.

Gay Ostend is utterly transformed by the shadow of war. It is crowded from end to end with refugees of all nationalities, who are clamoring for an opportunity to escape to the sea.

Since Friday afternoon many movements of German troops between here and Brussels have been reported, and it has been realized that the Germans may arrive at any moment. Never has there been such a time in Ostend. The streets are thronged, and one might have thought it a fête day but for the strained and anxious faces of the crowds. The enemy is near, and hearts are gripped with fear that comes from a long period of uncertainty.

**HOTELS MAY BE HOSPITALS.**  
All the large hotels at Ostend are ready on given instructions to open their doors as hospitals, and all necessary arrangements are made to receive the wounded. Early this morning a number of wounded Belgian soldiers were conveyed away by boat to an unknown destination in order to prevent them being made prisoners by the Germans. Many hundred refugees have taken

shelter in the bathing machines on the beach, while others are camped on the race course, which adjoins the Digue. The King's summer palace, which looks out over the sea, is also turned into a hospital.

Side by side with all these scenes of war it is a striking contrast to watch the crowds of children paddling and playing war games on the sand.

The money problem is acute. Wealthy people cannot get anything even for the necessities of existence, as all the banks are closed, and money cannot be obtained. People who would willingly give to the poor are prevented, because they have no money themselves and cannot get it, and are, indeed, in desperate plight.

**THE AMERICAN CONSUL OVERWHELMED.**  
Early yesterday morning I was at the American Consulate, at 22 Digue de Mer, which is literally besieged by applicants who wanted passports and assistance in getting to England. The American Consul is doing yeoman service, having charge now of the British and French consulates, in addition to his own.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning all the men of the civil guard were disarmed and the burghomaster issued a proclamation to the inhabitants urging them to be calm and offer no resistance to the invading Germans. No resistance whatever will be offered if they attempt to occupy the town, nor were the Germans molested in any way when seen on the outskirts of Ostend.

The Maritime Railway station was held by Belgian soldiers yesterday morning, but they will be removed by boat if the Germans enter the town. The station was full of boxes of coin and bank notes, which were being guarded by soldiers pending the transfer to steamers for Folkestone. I was told that all the bankers in Ghent, Bruges and Ostend had sent all their treasure to England for safety.

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The harbor presents an appearance of expectant readiness, for all British and Belgian boats are ready to leave at a given signal. The boat for Folkestone, which left at noon yesterday, was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the passengers included a large number of Belgians and French.

In conversation with a wounded Belgian officer I heard some stirring stories of the wonderful valor of the Belgian troops who engaged in resisting the advance of the Germans beyond Louvain. He related how when the order for retreat was given he and his fellow officers had great difficulty in persuading their men to obey the command. He was sounding a retreat, but the brave Belgian soldiers would not leave the trenches and fighting continued on a much larger force than the Germans were attacking them. This officer ran along the lines shouting to the men that they must obey orders and retreat, but with violent oaths against the defeated German soldiers that all at this particular spot were killed and the officer himself wounded just after his last effort to withdraw his men.

## GERMAN TROOPS IN A RUSH THROUGH BELGIUM

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Ostend, Aug. 23.—The position of the Germans in Belgium was last night as follows: They are in peaceful occupation of Brussels and have begun to push southwest unchecked toward Courtrai and the French frontier. Their advance patrols and cavalry are well on their way.

No German troops had entered Ghent up to midday yesterday. They passed to the south of the city, and only a few, if any, are likely to enter the town. Nor are there German troops at either Bruges or Ostend.

It can be said that the position of the English, Belgian and French is entirely satisfactory in regard to the present German rush. A French aviator is authority for the statement that a movement of the allies to combine and intercept the advancing forces has already begun. It will, however, be some days before the issue is definitely forced.

Probably the Germans, of whom, according to a moderate estimate, 200,000 have passed through and around Brussels, will continue their march even when their communication is cut here in the north, and will try to break through to join the second army, which they are confident will succeed in entering by Luxembourg, and the third, which, it is hoped, may force a gap at Belfort.

From different sources there is information that many regiments in Brussels are from the eastern side of the German Empire, and probably the interchange of troops to avoid the possibility of neighbors fighting half-heartedly has caused considerable delay in the German mobilization. Many soldiers are reported as asking how far it was to Belfort, which they believed to be only four days' march ahead.

## German Columns Fight Each Other by Mistake at Night

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 24.—"The Daily Mail's" correspondent at Ostend, giving further details of the Liège fighting, says:

"Near one of the forts two German columns attacked each other by mistake. The fort perceived this, and whenever one of the two columns was gaining the upper hand and approaching the other, when, of course, recognition would have taken place, the fire of the fort was directed on the advancing body. Thus the contest would be equalized once more and the suicidal German strife continued. This, of course, was at night.

"The German spies show extraordinary courage. One was actually captured in a fort at Liège. He was a properly constituted Belgian reserve officer, having presumably entered the Belgian army for that purpose.

"Women disguised as nuns or Red Cross helpers have constantly given daily notice of the position of troops to Germans stealing across the field under pretence of tending the wounded. I met an officer who helped catch two red-handed."

## Roland Garros Alive, After All, Says Report from The Hague

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

The Hague, Aug. 23.—A Dutch paper has heard from a friend of Roland Garros that he is alive and well, and that he never smashed a Zeppelin airship, as reported.

Dutch correspondents state that the Germans have evacuated all Northern Belgium, their objective being Valenciennes. Women of the English, Belgian and French legations at The Hague have appealed to the Dutch for necessities for wounded soldiers, and the response has been highly satisfactory.

A wealthy Dutchman has offered the government for the defence fund one-tenth of his fortune, payable twelve months after the conclusion of peace. He invites other wealthy compatriots to imitate him. It is expected that a fund of at least 100,000,000 florins will be raised.

Silver circulation in the Netherlands is over 22,000,000 florins more than at the beginning of August. The Netherlands Bank, moreover, is retaining a silver reserve of 94,000,000 florins. The state issue of silver vouchers amounts to 12,000,000 florins.

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